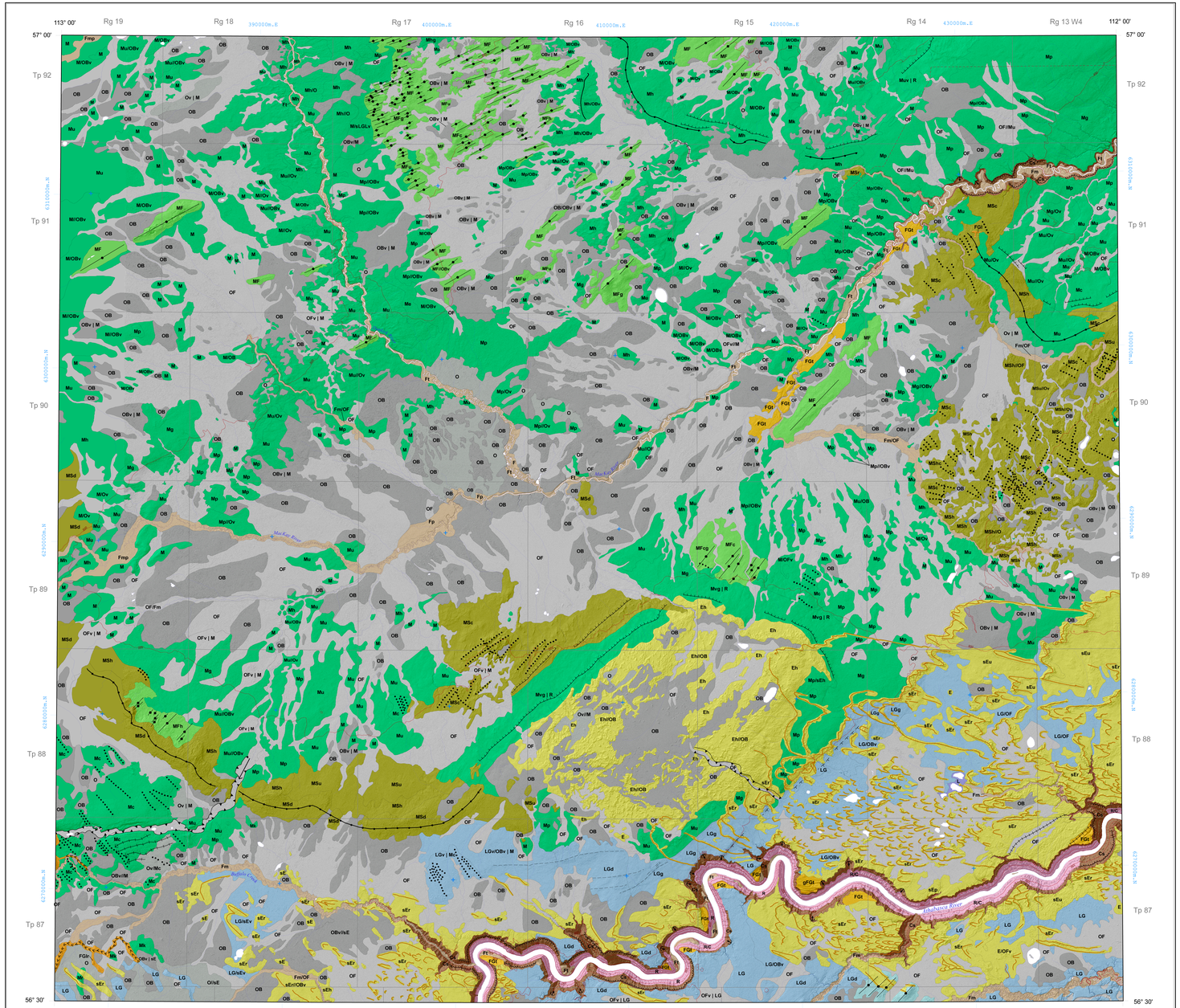
NTS 84A/NE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



This is a common map legend for the surficial geology of northern Alberta. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

UNIT	UNIT NAME	DESCRIPTION AND GENESIS
	QUATERNARY	
	HOLOCENE	
A		**ANTHROPOGENIC MATERIALS:** Artificially made ground or geological materials that have been disturbed by human activity, such that their physical properties (e.g. structure, cohesion, compaction) have been drastically altered.
O		**ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** Undifferentiated peat (woody to fibrous muck) occurring in wetlands; commonly underlain by fine-grained, poorly drained glaciolacustrine deposits; includes marshes, swamps, bogs and fens.
OB		**Bog peat:** Occurs in a peatland with a fluctuating water table and commonly a raised surface; peatland surface is dominated by sphagnum mosses, heath shrubs and short, stunted trees.
OF		**Fen peat:** Occurs in peatland that receives water from slowly flowing streams and groundwater, with the water table lying at the land surface; peatland surface is dominated by sedges, with grasses and reeds near local pools, and is sparsely treed.
C		**COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Materials that have reached their present position as a result of direct, gravity-induced movement; commonly occurs as slope and slump deposits confined to valley slopes and floors; includes pre-existing bedrock, till, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and eolian sediments, generally poorly sorted.
F		**FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Sediments transported and deposited by streams and rivers; synonymous with alluvium; includes well-sorted stratified sand, gravel, silt, clay and organic sediments occurring in channel and overbank deposits (e.g., postglacial floodplains, terraces, fans and deltas).
L		**LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** Sediments deposited in and adjacent to recent and modern lakes; includes offshore sand, silt and clay, minor organic deposits; may also include minor littoral (nearshore) beaches and bars composed of sand, silt and minor gravel.
E		**EOLIAN DEPOSITS:** Wind-deposited sediments; comprise well-sorted, medium- to fine-grained sand and minor silt; generally massive to locally cross-bedded or ripple-laminated; includes both active and vegetated dunes and sand sheets.
	PLEISTOCENE	
LG		**GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** Primarily fine-grained, distal sediments deposited in or along the margins of glacial lakes, including sediments released by the melting of floating ice; includes laminated (rhythmically bedded) to massive fine sand, silt and clay, and may contain ice-rafted debris.
LGL		**Littoral and nearshore sediments:** Massive to stratified, well-sorted silty sand, pebbly sand and minor gravel; occurs in beaches, bars, spits and deltaic foresets deposited during regression and lowering of glacial lakes.
FG		**GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Sediments deposited by glacial meltwater streams as subaerial or subaqueous outwash; includes sand and gravel, often stratified, minor silt, and may show evidence of ice melting (slumped structures). Features include meltwater channels, kettle holes, terraces and minor ice-contact sediments.
FGI		**Ice-contact sediments:** Sediments deposited by meltwater streams flowing either in direct contact with the ice margin (kame terraces) or within and/or under glacial ice (eskers, crevasse ridges); includes massive to stratified, poor to moderately sorted, coarse-grained sediments (predominately pebble gravel and coarse-grained sand, locally till) and may show evidence of ice melting (slumped structures).
M		**MORAINE:** Diamicton (till) deposited directly by glacial ice and consisting of a mixture of clay, silt, sand and minor pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. Locally, this unit may contain blocks of bedrock, pre-existing stratified sediment and till, or lenses of glaciolacustrine and/or glaciofluvial sediment.
MS		**Stagnant ice moraine:** Material resulting from the collapse and slumping of englacial and supraglacial sediment in response to the melting of buried stagnant ice at the ice margin; sediment is mainly diamicton, but locally includes stratified sediments of glaciolacustrine or glaciofluvial origin; characterized by low- to high-relief hummocky topography
MT		**Ice-thrust moraine:** Terrain formed from the glaciotectonic displacement of materials as blocks or rafts in a more or less intact state. Materials may include syngenetic till, as well as masses of pre-existing sediments and/or bedrock. Characterized by high to moderate relief and features include hill-hole pairs and glaciotectonic moraines.
MF		**Fluted moraine:** Glacially streamlined terrain; varies from alternating furrows and ridges to nearly equidimensional smoothed hills; all landforms parallel the local ice flow direction; includes flutes, drumlins and drumlinoids.
FP		**PREGLACIAL FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Sediments transported and deposited by streams and rivers prior to glaciation. This includes sand and gravel deposited in paleovalleys (i.e., preglacial floodplains, terraces, fans and deltas).
	PRE-QUATERNARY	
RT		**UNCONSOLIDATED FLUVIAL GRAVELS:** Predominately well-sorted, quartzite and chert gravel and cobbles; Cordilleran source, Paleogene to Neogene.
R		**BEDROCK**

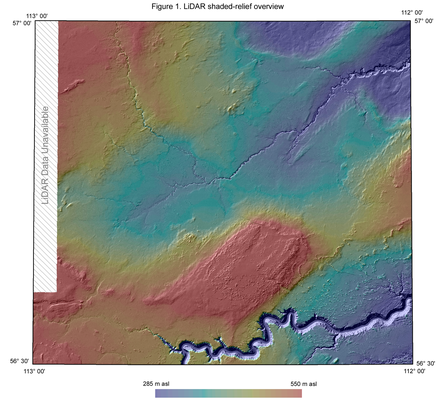
SYMBOL LEGEND

- Landslide and active layer failure scar (small)
- Landslide and active layer failure scar (large)
- Eolian forms; dune ridges
- Beach or strandline
- Wave-cut bench
- Escarpment
- Meltwater channel (minor)
- Meltwater channel (minor, paleoflow direction known)
- Meltwater channel (major, paleoflow direction known)
- Crevasse filling
- Esker (paleoflow direction known)
- Drumlinoid or streamlined landform
- Buried drumlinoid or streamlined landform
- Minor moraine ridge
- Major moraine ridge

BASE MAP LEGEND

- Truck trail
- River
- Lake
- UTM, Zone 12 Grid (430000m.E)
- Contour, intervals 50 metres

Figure 1. LiDAR shaded-relief overview



UNIT NOTATION

Example: sandy GLACIOLACUSTRINE plain

Textural modifier: s | Genetic unit: LG | Geomorphic modifier: p

Textural Modifier

Textural characteristics may be applied to the terrain classification as a prefix based on field observations or by inference from distinctive genesis and/or morphology. When two modifiers are given, the second letter is the dominant texture, with the first letter indicating the secondary texture (i.e., sc for sandy clay).

p = pebble
g = gravel
s = sand
$ = silt
c = clay
a = sand-silt-clay

GENETIC & GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MODIFIERS

c	**crevasse fill**	ice-contact ridges formed by the slumping of sediment into crevasses on the ice surface or the squeezing of till into fractures at the ice base
d	**doughnut rings and ridges**	circular hummocks with a central depression, plateau mounds and brain-like pattern ridges, low to moderate relief
e	**eroded**	planar surface eroded by glacial meltwater, often capped by a boulder lag and/or thin deposit of sand and gravel
f	**fan**	gently sloping fan-shaped mass of detritat debris
g	**gullied**	slopes dissected by modern ravines created by intermittent runoff
h	**hummock**	assemblage of approximately equidimensional hills and hollows; moderate to high relief (commonly greater than 2 m)
k	**collapse**	depression, includes kettle holes, pitted morphology, thermokarst depressions, karst sinkholes
m	**meander**	sinuous curves, loops and oxbows produced as meltwater and modern streams shift their channels over time
p	**plain**	deposit greater than 2 m thick; commonly masks geomorphic pattern of underlying deposits; flat to gently rolling topography (commonly less than 2 m relief)
r	**ridged**	one or more parallel or subparallel, convex, linear morphological elements with a length-to-width ratio greater than 2; low to high relief
s	**slumped**	landslide blocks, slope failure debris
t	**terrace**	a bench of either erosional or depositional origin that flanks the sides of floodplains, valleys and lakes; includes fluvial and glaciofluvial terraces, shoreline terraces and antiplanation terraces
u	**undulating**	low-relief rolling terrain; swell and swale topography
v	**veneer**	thin mantle of unconsolidated sediment that is too thin to mask the minor irregularities of the surface of the underlying material; it ranges in thickness from 10 cm to 1 metre and may be discontinuous

Complex

If two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern on a scale too small to warrant meaningful differentiation, the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a two- or three-position designation set off by slashes denoting arbitrary percentage limits. Examples are:

- **'Mp/LGv'** indicates the area is underlain by approximately 60% morainal plain and up to 40% glaciolacustrine veneer
- **'Mv/LGv/FGp'** indicates at least 60% of the area is underlain by morainal veneer, with up to 40% glaciolacustrine veneer and less than 15% glaciofluvial plain
- **'LGp/IM'** indicates more than 60% of the area is underlain by a glaciolacustrine plain, with less than 15% moraine

Stratigraphic Sequence

If materials of different origins or textures are known to be superimposed or can be confidently inferred, the sequence is indicated in conventional order using vertical separators, such as:

- **'sLGv | Mp'** indicates sandy glaciolacustrine veneer deposited on morainal plain
- **'LG-LGL'** indicates glaciolacustrine indistinguishable from littoral and nearshore glaciolacustrine sediment

Morphological Overprint

If a sequence of geomorphological processes has produced a multi-aspect or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphological modifier suffixes are appended in the inferred order of superposition. 'Mpry' indicates a morainal plain has been moulded into ridges and finally dissected by streams. 'FGphr' indicates a glaciofluvial plain that includes discontinuous hummocks and ridges.

Methodology

The Alberta Geological Survey completed the surficial mapping in 2010. Observations made during field mapping were combined with the interpretation of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data and digital stereoscopic airphotos (supplied by Alberta Sustainable Resource Development), along with Landsat 7 (supplied by the Department of Natural Resources Canada) and Spot-5 satellite imagery (Telus Geomatics).

Figure 1 shows the LiDAR digital elevation model (DEM) coverage for the map area. LiDAR was unavailable in a small area along the western edge of the map area. The LiDAR DEM was used to delineate landforms using shaded-relief images created from eight illumination directions, which were then reduced into a single image using principal component analysis. Several Landsat 7 band combinations and derivatives using principal component analysis were used to highlight the distribution of organic deposits in the map area. The final map was produced by overlaying the surficial geology on a fusion of shaded-relief (315° illumination azimuth, 45° inclination) and slope-gradient images.

Acknowledgements

N. Atkinson assisted with the fieldwork and provided constructive comments that improved this map. K. Mckay completed the digital cartography and GIS. Spatial Data Warehouse Ltd. provided the base data.

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Recommended Reference Format

Pawley, S.M. (2011): Surficial geology of the Thickwood Hills area (NTS 84A/NE); Energy Resources Conservation Board, ERCB/AGS Map 555, scale 1:100 000.

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Map 555

Surficial Geology of the Thickwood Hills Area (NTS 84A/NE)

Geology by: S.M. Pawley

Scale 1:100 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American Datum, 1983

ERCB Energy Resources Conservation Board | AGS Alberta Geological Survey